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(54) 【発明の名称】パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩

(57)【要約】

塩酸パロキセチンおよびグリチルリチン酸アンモニウムから形成される塩は、パロキセチンの苦味を遮蔽し、特有のカンゾウ風味を有する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩。

【請求項2】

非結晶形態の請求項1記載の化合物。

【請求項3】

結晶形態の請求項1記載の化合物。

【請求項4】

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶液からの沈殿、パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶液の噴霧乾燥または凍結乾燥、パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶液のガラス状物質への蒸発、またはパロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の油状物の真空乾燥、またはパロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶融物の固化による、請求項1または2記載の化合物の製法。

【請求項5】

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶液からの結晶化または再結晶化による、請求項1 または3記載の化合物の製法。

【請求項6】

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の溶液、油状物または溶融物が、パロキセチン遊離塩 基またはその有機酸塩をグリチルリチン酸またはそのアンモニウムもしくはアミン塩で処 理することによって調製される請求項4または5記載の製法。

【請求項7】

有効量および/または予防量のパロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩を治療および/または 予防の必要のある患者に投与することによる、1以上のいずれかの障害を治療および/または予防する方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

本発明は、新規な化合物、その製法および医学的障害の治療におけるその使用に関する。【0002】

抗鬱性および抗一パーキンソン性を有する医薬品は、US-A-3912743およびUS-A-4007196に記載されている。開示されるなかでも特に重要な化合物は、パロキセチン(paroxetine)、4-(4'-フルオロフェニル)-3-(3',4'-メチレンジオキシーフェノキシメチル)-ピペリジンの(-)トランス異性体である。該化合物は、特に、鬱病、強迫性障害(OCD)およびパニック障害の治療および予防のために、塩酸塩として治療に使用されている。

[0003]

発明者らは、今回、驚くべきことに、パロキセチンとグリチルリチン酸(glycyrrhyzinic acid)の新規な塩を見出し、それが、現在市販されているその塩酸塩の代替物として使用されうることを見出した。

本発明によると、新規な化合物として、パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩が提供される

[0004]

経口処方におけるグリチルリチン酸塩の大きな利益は、その強力な甘いカンゾウの風味であり、それは、パロキセチンの苦味を隠す味マスキング効果を提供する。実際、カンゾウ風味の強さのため、該処方のカンゾウ味を修飾するためにさらなるフレーバーが望まれるかもしれない。

【0005】

一の態様において、本発明の新規な塩は、固体または油状物であってもよい非結晶形態において提供される。油状物は、好ましくは、固形担体、特に、医薬組成物の成分として使用できる担体上に吸収される。

別の態様において、本発明の新規な塩は、結晶形態において提供される。結晶形態が1以

上の多形として存在する場合、各多形は本発明の別の態様を形成する。

[0006]

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩は、化学量論量の酸およびパロキセチン遊離塩基を接触させることによって調製されうる。好ましくは、該塩基は溶液中にあり、より好ましくは、どちらも溶液中にある。

最も一般的に使用される溶媒は、パロキセチン遊離塩基に移動性をもたせるのに適当であり、例えば、トルエン、メタノール、エタノール、プロパン-2-オールなどのアルコール類、酢酸エチルなどのエステル類、アセトンおよびブタノンなどのケトン類、ジクロロメタンなどのハロゲン化炭化水素類、およびテトラヒドロフランおよびジエチルエーテルなどのエーテル類である。グリチルリチン酸は、好ましくは、水性またはエタノール性溶液として加えられる。グリチルリチン酸は、また、可溶性塩、例えば、グリチルリチン酸アンモニウム、またはアミン、例えば、エチルアミンもしくはジエチルアミンのグリチルリチン酸塩の形態で加えられてもよい。

[0007]

パロキセチン塩基の濃度は、好ましくは、5~50重量/容量%の範囲にあり、より好ましくは、10~30%の範囲にある。グリチルリチン酸の濃度は、適当には、同じ範囲にある。可溶性を高めるために、高温を用いてもよい。

該塩は、通常の方法によって、上記のように得られたその溶液から固体形態で単離されうる。例えば、非結晶性の塩は、溶液からの沈殿、溶液の噴霧乾燥および凍結乾燥、溶液のガラス状物質への蒸発、または油状物の真空乾燥、または遊離塩基および酸の反応から得られる溶融物の固化によって調製されうる。

[0008]

結晶性の塩は、生成物が限られた可溶性を有する溶媒から直接結晶化することによって、または非結晶性塩をトリチュレートもしくは別の方法で結晶化することによって調製されうる。該塩の改善された収量は、溶媒のいくらかもしくは全ての蒸発によって、または好ましくは段階的な、高温、次いで制御された冷却での結晶化によって得られる。沈殿温度および種入れの注意深い制御により、生成過程および粒径分布の再現性および生成物の形成を改善しうる。個々の多形は、好ましくは、塩の溶液から直接結晶化されるが、1の多形の種結晶を用いて別の多形の溶液を再結晶化することを行ってもよい。

【0009】

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の別の調製法は、パロキセチン遊離塩基を用いるのではなく、パロキセチンの有機酸、例えば、酢酸またはマレイン酸との塩を用いて開始することである。出発材料としてパロキセチンの別の塩を使用することは、結晶性の塩の調製、または酢酸などの揮発性の酸を用いる場合、蒸発を含む方法(例えば、凍結乾燥および噴霧乾燥)による非結晶性の塩の調製に適当である。

発明者らは、塩酸パロキセチンをグリチルリチン酸アンモニウムと組み合わせることが特に有効であることを見出した。

[0010]

該塩は、溶液からの単離の間、それが溶解している溶媒と会合するようになるとき、溶媒和物として得られうる。いずれのかかる溶媒和物も、本発明のさらなる態様を形成する。溶媒和物は、加熱によって、例えば、乾燥器での乾燥によって、または溶媒和物を形成しない置換溶媒での処理によって、溶媒和化していない塩に戻ることができる。

パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩の単離の前に、共沸蒸留によって、該塩を含有している溶液から水を除去して、水和物の形成を回避するか、または無水物形態で生成物を得てもよい。この場合、該塩の溶液に適当な溶媒は、水との共沸混合物を形成するもの、例えば、トルエンおよびプロパン-2-オールである。また、共沸による水の除去を援助するために溶媒の混合物を使用できることも評価されるべきである。

[0011]

パロキセチン遊離塩基は、米国特許第4,007,196号およびEP-B-0223403に広く概説される手法にしたがって調製されうる。グリチルリチン酸は、モノーアン

モニウム、ニナトリウムおよびニカリウム塩として市販されている。

本発明の化合物は、下記の障害を治療および予防するために使用されうる:

アルコール中毒、不安、鬱、強迫性障害、パニック障害、慢性疼痛、肥満、老人性痴呆、 偏頭痛、病的飢餓、食欲不振、社会恐怖症、月経前症候群(PMS)、青年期鬱、抜毛癖 、気分変調および物質乱用。

これらの障害は、本明細書において、以後、「障害」と称される。

[0012]

本発明は、さらに、有効量および/または予防量の本発明の塩を治療および/または予防の必要のある患者に投与することによる、1以上の障害の治療および/または予防を提供する。

本発明は、さらに、本発明の塩と医薬上許容される担体との混合物を含む、障害の治療および/または予防において有用な医薬組成物を提供する。

[0013]

本発明は、また、障害を治療および/または予防するための本発明の塩の使用を提供する

本発明は、また、障害を治療および/または予防するための医薬の製造における本発明の 塩の使用を提供する。

最も適当には、本発明は、鬱、OCDおよびパニック障害の治療に適用する。

[0014]

本発明の塩を含有する組成物は、いずれかの経路による投与用に処方されてもよく、その例は、経口、舌下、直腸、局所、非経口、静脈内または筋内投与である。所望により、製剤は、パロキセチン塩をゆっくり放出させるように設計されうる。

該医薬は、例えば、錠剤、カプセル、サッシェ、バイアル、粉末、顆粒、ロゼンジ、復元 可能な粉末、または液体製剤、例えば、溶液もしくは懸濁液、または座剤の形態であって もよい。

[0015]

該組成物は、通常、1人のヒト患者あたり、遊離塩基に基づく塩の量から計算して $1\sim2$ 00mg、より普通には $5\sim100$ mg、例えば、 $10\sim50$ mg、例えば、10、12.5、15、20、25、30または40mgのパロキセチンを含有する単位投与量組成物として提供される。最も好ましくは、単位投与量は、遊離塩基に基づいて計算して20mgのパロキセチンを含有する。かかる組成物は、投与された活性薬剤の全量が、遊離塩基に基づいて計算して $5\sim400$ mgのパロキセチン範囲内にあるように、通常、1日に $1\sim6$ 回、例えば、1日に2、3または4回服用される。最も好ましくは、該単位投与量は1日に1回服用される。

[0016]

本発明の組成物は、通常、経口投与に適応させ;好ましい単位投与量形態は錠剤またはカプセルを包含する。

本発明の組成物は、通常の混合方法、例えば、混合、充填および圧縮によって処方されうる。

[0017]

本発明における使用に適当な担体は、希釈剤、結合剤、崩壊剤、着色料、フレーバー剤および/または保存料を包含する。これらの薬剤は、通常の方法、例えば、市販されている 抗鬱剤のためにすでに用いられているのと同様の方法で使用されうる。

医薬組成物の特別の例は、本発明の生成物が活性材料として使用されうるEP-B-02 23403およびUS4,007,196に記載されたものを包含する。

[0018]

下記の実施例は本発明を説明する。

【実施例1】

[0019]

錠剤の調製

【表1】

材料	20mg錠剤	3 0 m g 錠剤
パロキセチン・	20.00mg	30.0mg
グリチルリチン酸塩	(遊離塩基として計算)	(遊離塩基として計算)
リン酸ニカルシウム (DCP)	83.34mg	125.0mg
微結晶性セルロース	50.67mg	76.0mg
デンプングリコール酸	8.34mg	12.5mg
ナトリウム		
ステアリン酸マグネシウム	1.67mg	2.5mg

材料の商業上の供給源

リン酸二カルシウム二水和物 - エンコンパス (Emcompress) またはジタブ (Dita

b) *

デンプングリコール酸ナトリウム - エクスプロタブ(Explotab)*

* 登録商標

[0020]

方法

- 1. DCPを篩いにかけ、プラネタリーミキサー中に計って入れる。
- 2.30メッシュのパロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩をボウルに加える。
- 3. 20メッシュのアビセルおよびエクスプロタブを加え、全ての粉末を10分間混合する。
- 4. ステアリン酸マグネシウムを加え、5分間混合する。

下記のパンチを用いて五角形錠剤へ錠剤成形する。

30mg錠剤 9.5mm 外接円

20mg錠剤 8.25mm 外接円

錠剤は、単一のパンチまたはロータリープレスで首尾よく作成される。

【実施例2】

[0021]

錠剤の調製

【表2】

材料	1 0 m g 錠剤	20mg錠剤	3 0 m g 錠剤
パロキセチン・	10 m g	20 m g	30 m g
グリチルリチン酸塩	(遊離塩基として	(遊離塩基として	(遊離塩基として
	計算)	計算)	計算)
デンプングリコール酸	2.98mg	5.95mg	8.93 mg
ナトリウム			
顆粒状リン酸ニカルシ	158.88mg	317.75mg	476.63mg
ウム			
(DITAB)またはDicafos			
ステアリン酸マグネシ	1.75 mg	3.50 m g	5.25mg
ウム			

[0022]

方法

- 1. パロキセチン・グリチルリチン酸塩、デンプングリコール酸ナトリウムおよびリン酸 ニカルシウムニ水和物を篩いにかけ、適当なミキサー(プラネタリー、キューブル(Cubl
- e) または高エネルギー剪断ミキサー) 中で一緒に混合する。
- 2. ステアリン酸マグネシウムを加え、単一パンチまたはロータリー錠剤成形機で錠剤に圧縮する。

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 ES, FE, FR, GB, GB, ET, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), QAPP, potent GB, 3D, CP CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NIL, SN, TD, TG).

0 03/013250 (64) Title: PAROXETINE GLYCYRRIEZINATE

(87) Abstract: A salt formed from partocetic hydrochloride and ammonium glycyrrhyzinate masks the bitter use of partocetics and lass a distinctive importor furture.

WO 03/013529 PCT/EP02/08926

PAROMETINE GLYCYRRHIZINATE

The present invention relates to a novel compound, to processes for preparing it and to its use in treating medical disorders.

Pharmaceutical products with antidepressant and anti-Parkinson properties are described in US-A-3912743 and US-A-4007196. An especially important compound among those disclosed is paroxetine, the (-) trans isomer of 4-(4'-fluoropheuyl)-3-(3',4'-methylenedioxy-phenoxymethyl)-piperidine. This compound is used in therapy as the hydrochloride salt for the treatment and prophylaxis of inter alia depression, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and panic.

We have now surprisingly discovered a novel salt of paroxetine with glycyrrhyzinic acid which may be used as an alternative to the currently marketed hydrochloride.

According to the present invention there is provided paroxetine glycymhyzinate as a novel compound.

A great advantage of the glycyrrhyzinate salt in oral formulations is its intense flavour of sweet liquorice which provides a taste-masking effect to hide the bitterness of paroxetine. In fact, because of the intensity of the liquorice flavour, further flavourings may be desirable to modify the liquorice taste of the formulation.

In one aspect the novel salt of this invention is provided in non-crystalline form, which may a solid or an oil. The oil is preferably absorbed on a solid carrier, especially a carrier that is usable as a component of a pharmaceutical composition.

In another aspect the novel salt of this invention is provided in crystalline form. When the crystalline form exists as more than one polymorph, each polymorph forms another aspect of this invention.

PCT/EP02/08926

Paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate may be prepared by contacting stoichiometric amounts of the acid and paroxetine free base. Preferably the base is in solution, more preferably both are in solution.

Most commonly used solvents are suitable for mobilising paraxetine free base, for example tolucne, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propan-2-ol, esters such as ethyl acetate, ketones such as acetone and butanone, halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, and others such as tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether. The glycyrrhyzinic acid is preferably added as an aqueous or etahnolic solution. The glycyrrhyzinic acid may also be added in the form of a soluble sail, for example ammonium glycyrrhyzinate, or the glycyrrhyzinic acid salt of an amine, for example ethylamine or diethylamine.

The concentration of paroxetine base is preferably in the range 5 to 56% weight/volume, more preferably in the range 10 to 30%. The concentration of glycyrrhyzinic acid is suitably in the same range. Elevated temperatures may be used to increase solubility.

The salt may be isolated in solid form by conventional means from a solution thereof obtained as above. For example, a non-crystalline salt may be prepared by precipitation from solution, spray drying and freeze drying of solutions, evaporating a solution to a glass, or vacuum drying of oils, or solidification of melts obtained from reaction of the free base and the acid.

A crystalline salt may be prepared by directly crystallising from a solvent in which the product has limited solubility, or by triturating or otherwise crystallising a non-crystalline salt. An improved yield of the salt is obtained by evaporation of some or all of the solvent or by crystallisation at elevated temperature followed by controlled cooling, prefembly in stages. Careful control of precipitation temperature and seeding may be used to improve the reproducibity of the production process and the particle size distribution and form of the product. Individual polymorphs are preferably crystallized directly from a solution of the salt, although recrystallizing a solution of one polymorph using seeds of another polymorph may also be carried out.



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An alternative method of preparing parexetine glycyrrhyzinate is to start with a salt of peroxetine with an organic acid, such as acotic acid or maleic acid, rather than using peroxetine free base. Use of another salt of peroxetine as a starting material is suitable for preparation of the crystalline salt or, if a volatile acid such as acotic acid is used, non-crystalline salts by methods that involve evaporation (such as freeze-drying and spray-drying).

We any found it particularly effecive to combine parexetrine hydrochloride with ammonium glycyrrhyzinate.

The salt may obtained as a solvate, when during isolation from solution it becomes associated with the solvent in which it is dissolved. Any such solvate forms a further aspect of this invention. Solvates may be returned to the unsolvated salt by heating, for example by oven-drying, or by treatment with a displacement solvent which does not form a solvate.

Prior to the isolation of the paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate, water may be removed from the solution containing the salt by azeotropic distillation to avoid the formation of hydrates or to obtain the product in anhydrous form. In that case, suitable solvents for the solution of the salt are those which form an azeotrope with water such as toluene and propan-2-ol. It should also be appreciated that mixtures of solvents can also be used to aid the azeotropic removal of water.

Paroxetine free base may be prepared according to the procedures generally outlined in US Patent No 4,007,196 and BP-B-0223403. Glycyrrbyzinic acid is commercially available as the mono-ammonium, disodium and dipotassing salts.

The compounds of this invention may be used to treat and prevent the following disorders:

Alcoholism

Anxiety

Depression

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

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 Panic Disorder
 Chronic Pain

 Obesity
 Senile Dementia

 Migraine
 Bulimia

 Anorexia
 Social Phobia

 Pre-Menstrual Syndrome (PMS)
 Adolescent Depression

Trichotiflomania Dysthymia

Substance Abuse

These disorders are herein after referred to as "the Disorders".

The present invention further provides a method for treating and/or preventing any one or more of the Disorders by administering an effective and/or prophylactic amount of a salt of the invention to a sufferer in need thereof.

The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment and/or prevention of the Disorders which comprises an admixture of a salt of the invention with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The present invention also provides the use of a salt of the invention for treating and/or preventing the Disorders.

The present invention also provides the use of a salt of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or preventing the Disorders.

Most suitably the present invention is applied to the treatment of depression, OCD and panic.

Compositions containing the salt of this invention may be formulated for administration by any route, and examples are oral, sub-lingual, rectal, topical, parenteral, intravenous or intramuscular administration: Preparations may, if desired, be designed to give slow release of the parentering salt.

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The medicaments may, for example, be in the form of tablets, capsules, suchets, vials, powders, granules, lozenges, reconstitutable powders, or liquid preparations, for example solutions or suspensions, or suppositories.

- 5 The composition is usually presented as a unit dose composition confaining from 1 to 200mg of paroxetine calculated from the amount of salt on a free base basis, more usually from 5 to 100mg, for example 10 to 50mg such as 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40mg by a human patient. Most preferably unit doses contain 20mg of paroxetine calculated on a free base basis. Such a composition is normally taken from 1 to 6 times daily, for example 2, 3 or 4 times daily so that the total amount of active agent administered is within the range 5 to 400mg of paroxetine calculated on a free base basis. Most preferably the unit dose is taken once a day.
- The compositions of the invention are usually adapted for oral administration; preferred

 15 unit dosage forms include tablets or capsules.
 - The compositions of this invention may be formulated by conventional methods of admixture such as blending, filling and compressing.
- 20 Suitable carriers for use in this invention include a diluent, a binder, a distintegrant, a colouring agent, a flavouring agent and/or preservative. These agents may be utilized in conventional manner, for example in a manner similar to that already used for marketed anti-depressant agents.
- 25 Specific examples of pharmaceutical compositions include those described EP-B-6223403 and US 4,007,196, in which the products of the present invention may be used as the active ingredients.

The following Examples illustrate the present invention:

30

Example 1: preparation of tablets

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INGREDIENTS	20 mg Tablet	30mg Tablet
Paroxetine Glycyrrhyzinate	20.00 mg	30.0 mg
	(calc. as free base)	(calc. as free base)
Dicalcium Phosphate (DCP)	83.34 mg	125.0 mg
Microcrystalline Cellulose	50.67 mg	76.0 mg
Sodium Starch Glycollate	8.34 mg	12.5 mg
Magnesiran Stearate	1.67 mg	2.5 mg

Commercial source of the ingredients

Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate -

Emcompress or Ditab*

Microcrystalline Cellulose

Avicel PH 102*

Sodium Starch Glycollate

Explotab.*

* Trade names

10 Method

- 1. Pass DCP through a screen and weigh it into a Planetary mixer.
- 2. Add 30 mosh Paroxetine Glycyrrhyzinate to the bowl.
- 3. Add 20 mesh Avicel and Explotab and mix all the powders for 10 minutes.
- Add magnesium stearate and mix for 5 minutes.

- 15

Tablet into Pentagonal Tablets using the following punches:

30 mg Tablet

9.5 mm

Circumcirele

20 mg Tablet

8.25 mm Circumcircle

20 The tablets are made satisfactorily on a single punch or a Rotary press.

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Example 2 : preparation of tablets

INGREDIENTS	10 mg Tablet	20 mg Tablet	30mg Tablet
Paroxetine Glycyrrhyzinate	10 mg	20 mg	30 mg
	(calc.as free base)	(calc.as free base)	(calc.as free base
Sodown Starch Glycollate	2.98 mg	5.95 mg	8.93 mg
Granolar Dicalcium			
Phosphate	158.88 mg	317.75 mg	476.63 mg
(DITAB) or Dicafos			
Magnesium Stearate	1.75 mg	3.50 mg	5.25 mg

Method

 Paroxetine Glycyrrhyzinate, Sodium Starch Glycollate and Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate are screened and mixed together in a suitable mixer. (Planetary, Cuble or High Energy Shear mixer.)

 $10 \quad \ \ 2. \qquad \ \ \, \text{Add Magnesium Stearate and compress it into a tablet using a single punch or } \\ \text{Rotary Tablet machine.}$

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CLAIMS

- A paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate salt.
- 5 2. A compound according to claim 1 in non-crystalline form.
 - 3. A compound according to claim 1 in crystalline form.
- 4. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2 by
 precipitation from a solution of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate, spray drying or freeze
 drying a solution of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate, evaporating a solution of a paroxetine
 glycyrrhyzinate to a glass, or by vacuum drying of cils of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate, or
 solidification of melts of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate.
- 15 5. A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1 or 3 by crystallization or re-crystallization from a solution of a paroxetine glycythyzinate.
 - 6. A process according to claim 4 or 5 in which the solution, oil or melt of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate is prepared by freating paroxetine free base or an organic acid salt thereof with glycyrrhyzinic acid or an anunonium or antine salt thereof.
- 7. A method for treating and/or preventing any one or more of the Disorders by administering an effective and/or prophylactic amount of a paroxetine glycyrrhyzinate to a sufferer in need thereof.

intellmonal Application No INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT PCT/EP 02/08926 A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 A61K31/4525 cording to international Potent Classification (PC) or to both national classification and IPC HILLOS SEARCHIED
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This intermotional Search Report has not been established in respect or certain claims under Article 17(8)(a) for the following measures: 1. X Claims Nos.:	Box I	Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
because they risk to subject make not explored to be searched by the Authority, namely: Although claim 7 is directed to a method of treatment of the himan/animal body; the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition. Claims Note: Clai	This Inte	metional Search Report has not been established in respect of certain daints under Article 17(8)(a) for the following reasons:
Compound/cosposition. Claims Nos: because they make to parts of the international Search and to more comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international Search and to mited that no meaningful international Search and to meaningful international Search and to meaningful international Search and the organizative. Claims Nos: District Nos:	1. X	because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely: Although claim 7 is directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
because they relate to parts of the International Search can be entried out, specificative. 3. Claims Note: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a). Box it Observations where unity of Invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet) This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in the International application, as follows: 1. As an equited additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers with search additional time. 2. As all exact able claims could be searched without affort justifying an additional Search Report covers with a search research		
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1. As all required and social search fees were simely paid by the applicant, this international Search Report covers all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional sea, this Authority did not myte payment or any additional fee. 3. As only some of the required additional search fees were finely paid by the applicant, this international Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Most.	Box II	Observations where unity of Invention is lacking (Continuation of tiem 2 of first sheet)
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